

| L Number | Hits | Search Text | DB | Time stamp |
|----------|------|---|---|------------------|
| - | 2 | ("6571013").PN. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/29 17:07 |
| - | 0 | ("blackboardandrecognitionandbelief").PN. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/29 17:07 |
| - | 29 | blackboard and recognition and belief | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 18:20 |
| - | 14 | 5418888.uref. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 12:10 |
| - | 3 | 5418888.uref. and (learn\$3 or train\$3) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 12:10 |
| - | 22 | blackboard and recognition and belief and (learn\$3 or train\$3) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 12:15 |
| - | 6 | ("4849905" or "5072405" or "5119470").pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 12:18 |
| - | 0 | ((("4849905" or "5072405" or "5119470").pn.) and (learn\$3 or train\$3) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 12:19 |
| - | 2 | blackboard and recognition and belief and shadow | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 18:20 |
| - | 7 | blackboard and recognition and belief and shad\$2 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 18:28 |
| - | 33 | 706/49.ccls. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 18:35 |
| - | 148 | 706/60.ccls. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 19:17 |

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| - | 457 | 706/20.ccls. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 19:17 |
| - | 125 | 706/21.ccls. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 19:17 |
| - | 784 | 706/25.ccls. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 19:18 |
| - | 194 | 706/20.ccls. and (predict\$ or shad\$2) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 19:19 |
| - | 110 | 706/21.ccls. and (predict\$ or shad\$2) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 19:19 |
| - | 259 | 706/25.ccls. and (predict\$ or shad\$2) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 19:20 |
| - | 16 | (706/20.ccls. and (predict\$ or shad\$2)) and belief | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 19:21 |
| - | 11 | (706/21.ccls. and (predict\$ or shad\$2)) and belief | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 19:21 |
| - | 11 | (706/21.ccls. and (predict\$ or shad\$2)) and belief | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 19:21 |
| - | 11 | (706/25.ccls. and (predict\$ or shad\$2)) and belief | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 19:21 |
| - | 11 | (706/25.ccls. and (predict\$ or shad\$2)) and belief | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 19:21 |
| - | 11 | ((706/25.ccls. and (predict\$ or shad\$2)) and belief) and ((706/25.ccls. and (predict\$ or shad\$2)) and belief) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 19:22 |

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| - | 11 | ((706/21.ccls. and (predict\$ or shad\$2)) and belief) and ((706/21.ccls. and (predict\$ or shad\$2)) and belief) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 19:22 |
| - | 18 | (5418888, 6058206, 51013625016204, 5822745, 5819249, 5787234, 5493729, 5506999, 6256679, "6192355").pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 19:55 |
| - | 22 | (5418888, 6058206, 5101362, 5016204, 5822745, 5819249, 5787234, 5493729, 5506999, 6256679, "6192355").pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 20:59 |
| - | 1 | ((5418888, 6058206, 5101362, 5016204, 5822745, 5819249, 5787234, 5493729, 5506999, 6256679, "6192355").pn.) and predict | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 19:57 |
| - | 0 | ((5418888, 6058206, 5101362, 5016204, 5822745, 5819249, 5787234, 5493729, 5506999, 6256679, "6192355").pn.) and shadow | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 19:57 |
| - | 10 | ((5418888, 6058206, 5101362, 5016204, 5822745, 5819249, 5787234, 5493729, 5506999, 6256679, "6192355").pn.) and exist | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 20:01 |
| - | 0 | ((5418888, 6058206, 5101362, 5016204, 5822745, 5819249, 5787234, 5493729, 5506999, 6256679, "6192355").pn.) and temporal | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 20:01 |
| - | 2 | ((5418888, 6058206, 5101362, 5016204, 5822745, 5819249, 5787234, 5493729, 5506999, 6256679, "6192355").pn.) and temporal | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 20:08 |
| - | 9 | ((5418888, 6058206, 5101362, 5016204, 5822745, 5819249, 5787234, 5493729, 5506999, 6256679, "6192355").pn.) and type | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 20:09 |
| - | 0 | ((5418888, 6058206, 5101362, 5016204, 5822745, 5819249, 5787234, 5493729, 5506999, 6256679, "6192355").pn.) and (before or after) adj type | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 20:11 |
| - | 7 | ((5418888, 6058206, 5101362, 5016204, 5822745, 5819249, 5787234, 5493729, 5506999, 6256679, "6192355").pn.) and (learn\$3 or train\$3) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 20:12 |
| - | 9 | ((5418888, 6058206, 5101362, 5016204, 5822745, 5819249, 5787234, 5493729, 5506999, 6256679, "6192355").pn.) and exist) and (((5418888, 6058206, 5101362, 5016204, 5822745, 5819249, 5787234, 5493729, 5506999, 6256679, "6192355").pn.) and type) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 20:13 |

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|---|---|---|---|------------------|
| - | 3 | ((((5418888, 6058206, 5101362, 5016204, 5822745, 5819249, 5787234, 5493729, 5506999, 6256679, "6192355").pn.) and (learn\$3 or train\$3)) and (((((5418888, 6058206, 5101362, 5016204, 5822745, 5819249, 5787234, 5493729, 5506999, 6256679, "6192355").pn.) and exist) and (((5418888, 6058206, 5101362, 5016204, 5822745, 5819249, 5787234, 5493729, 5506999, 6256679, "6192355").pn.) and type)) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 20:13 |
| - | 2 | (5418888, 6058206, 5101362, 5016204, 5822745, 5819249, 5787234, 5493729, 5506999, 6256679, "6192355").pn. and unknown | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/10/31 21:01 |
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[> Advanced Search](#)[> Search Help/Tips](#)Sort by: [Title](#) [Publication](#) [Publication Date](#) [Score](#)  [Binder](#)Results 1 - 16 of 16 [short listing](#)1 [Emotion: Modeling coping behavior in virtual humans: don't worry, be happy](#) 80% Stacy Marsella , Jonathan Gratch**Proceedings of the second international joint conference on Autonomous agents and multiagent systems** July 2003

This article builds on insights into how humans cope with emotion to guide the design of virtual humans. Although coping is increasingly viewed in the psychological literature as having a central role in human adaptive behavior, it has been largely ignored in computational models of emotion. In this paper, we show how psychological research on the interplay between human emotion, cognition and coping behavior can serve as a central organizing principle for the behavior of human-like autonomous a ...

2 [Fault finder](#) 77% W. Elliot , Mordechay Schneider**Proceedings of the 1990 ACM SIGSMALL/PC symposium on Small systems** February 1990


The FAULT FINDER Expert System implements fault isolation decisions for any target system or equipment that can be modeled by lowest replaceable units (hereafter called LRUs). The term "Target System" will be used to refer to the system being fault isolated. The Fault Finder expert system fault isolates the target system's LRUs. This expert system utilizes a data base to represent each LRU, a status interface to obtain LRU status, and a knowledge base to store the rules of fault ...

3 [What is coordination theory and how can it help design cooperative work systems?](#) 77% Thomas W. Malone , Kevin Crowston**Proceedings of the 1990 ACM conference on Computer-supported cooperative work** September 1990

It is possible to design cooperative work tools based only on "common sense";

and good intuitions. But the history of technology is replete with examples of good theories greatly aiding the development of useful technology. Where, then, might we look for theories to help us design computer-supported cooperative work tools? In this paper, we will describe one possible perspective—the interdisciplinary study of coordination—that focuses, in part, on how people work together ...

4 A framework for comparing language experiences (With Particular emphasis on: The effect of 77%


 audience on discourse models)

Andee Rubin

Proceedings of the theoretical issues in natural language processing-2 July 1978

Just as the early transformational focus on syntax resulted in a model which missed many crucial insights about language, so does our current research risk formulating incomplete and even inaccurate models by focusing on certain communicative situations without adequate insight into their relationship to others. My own focus is an attempt to point out what such a narrow view might miss, and to provide a framework in which to examine a wide variety of language experiences and discover what else ...


5 Computers in society—a course description, purpose and rationale 77%

 Hans E. Lee

Proceedings of the second SIGCSE technical symposium on Education in computer science March 1972

Irrespective of one's personal position on the role of computers in society, it is indeed desirable that all college graduates in the coming years have a realistic even though minimal understanding of how computers work and how they may be directed to implement and maintain almost any desired social system. Consequently, the primary purpose of this course on computers in society is to give an elementary but sound fundamental understanding of how computers work, what they can do, what applications ...

6 Beyond the chalkboard: computer support for collaboration and problem solving in meetings 77%


 Mark Stefik , Gregg Foster , Daniel G. Bobrow , Kenneth Kahn , Stan Lanning , Lucy Suchman

Communications of the ACM January 1987

Volume 30 Issue 1

Although individual use of computers is fairly widespread, in meetings we tend to leave them behind. At Xerox PARC, an experimental meeting room called the Colab has been created to study computer support of collaborative problem solving in face-to-face meetings. The long-term goal is to understand how to build computer tools to make meetings more effective.


7 Fast detection of communication patterns in distributed executions 77%

 Thomas Kunz , Michiel F. H. Seuren

Proceedings of the 1997 conference of the Centre for Advanced Studies on Collaborative research November 1997


Understanding distributed applications is a tedious and difficult task. Visualizations based on process-time diagrams are often used to obtain a better understanding of the execution of the application. The visualization tool we use is Poet, an event tracer developed at the University of Waterloo. However, these diagrams are often very complex and do not provide the user with the desired overview of the application. In our experience, such tools display repeated occurrences of non-trivial communication ...

- 8 Book reviews: Book reviews 77%
A Karen Sutherland
intelligence December 2001
Volume 12 Issue 4
If you are interested in reviewing books for *intelligence*, please contact book review editor Karen Sutherland at intelligence_book-reviews@acm.org.
- 9 A connectionist approach to conceptual information retrieval 77%
A R. K. Belew
Proceedings of the first international conference on Artificial intelligence and law
December 1987
This report proposes that recent advances using low-level connectionist representations offer new possibilities to those interested in free text information retrieval (IR). The AIR system demonstrates that this representation suits the IR domain well, particularly the special problems attending the more sophisticated forms of conceptual retrieval required in legal applications. Also, the natural way in which connectionist representations allow learning means that AIR can av ...
- 10 The Hearsay-II Speech-Understanding System: Integrating Knowledge to Resolve Uncertainty 77%
A Lee D. Erman , Frederick Hayes-Roth , Victor R. Lesser , D. Raj Reddy
ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR) June 1980
Volume 12 Issue 2
- 11 Conference review 77%
A Paul Mc Kevitt , Conn Mulvihill , Seán Ó Nualláin
intelligence September 2000
Volume 11 Issue 3
- 12 Hypertext and pluralism: from lineal to non-lineal thinking 77%
A Wiliam O. Beeman , Kenneth T. Anderson , Gail Bader , James Larkin , Anne P. McClard , Patrick McQuillan , Mark Shields
Proceeding of the ACM conference on Hypertext November 1987
One goal of American and Northern European higher education is to promote acquisition of a pluralistic cognitive style, which has as an important property— non-lineality. This paper investigates the effects of using of an advanced hypertext/hypermedia system, Intermedia, to develop instructional materials for two university courses in English and Biology intended to promote acquisition of non-lineal thinking. Use of Intermedia is shown to produce significant learning effects, ...
- 13 Search improvement via automatic query reformulation 77%
A Susan Gauch , John B. Smith
ACM Transactions on Information Systems (TOIS) July 1991
Volume 9 Issue 3
- 14 Selection criteria for expert system shells: a socio-technical framework 77%

-  Anthony C. Stylianou , Gregory R. Madey , Robert D. Smith
Communications of the ACM October 1992
Volume 35 Issue 10

15 Computational strategies for object recognition


77%

-  Paul Suetens , Pascal Fua , Andrew J. Hanson
ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR) March 1992
Volume 24 Issue 1

This article reviews the available methods for automated identification of objects in digital images. The techniques are classified into groups according to the nature of the computational strategy used. Four classes are proposed: (1) the simplest strategies, which work on data appropriate for feature vector classification, (2) methods that match models to symbolic data structures for situations involving reliable data and complex models, (3) approaches that fit models to the photometry and ...

16 Inside a software design team: knowledge acquisition, sharing, and integration

77%

-  Diane B. Walz , Joyce J. Elam , Bill Curtis
Communications of the ACM October 1993
Volume 36 Issue 10

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